

HIS MAIESTIES

DECLARATION

To all His loving
Subjects,

AFTER HIS LATE VICTORY
against the Rebels on Sunday the
23 of October. 1642.

Charles R.

OUR expresse pleasure is, That this Our Declaration be Published in all Churches and Chappels within the Kingdom of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, by the Parsons, Vicars or Curates of the same.

Printed by His MAJESTIES Command

AT OXFORD,

By LEONARD LICHFIELD Printer
to the University. 1642.

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HIS MAJESTIES

THE CLARATON

To all His Majesty's

Subjects

LETTER HIS LATE VICTORY

against the Rebels on Sunday the

24th October 1642

That whereas the said late Majesty King Charles the first by Letters under the Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date the 24th day of October 1642 did give and bear rule that the said late Majesty King Charles the first should be buried in the Church of St. Martin in the City of London

And whereas the said late Majesty King Charles the first did give and bear rule that the said late Majesty King Charles the first should be buried in the Church of St. Martin in the City of London

AT OXFORD

Printed by I. Bladwell at the Press of the University of Oxford

1642

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HIS MAJESTIES
DECLARATION
 TO ALL HIS LOVING SUBJECTS

after His late Victory against the Rebels on
Sunday the 23^d of October

A S We must wholly attribute the preservation of Us and Our Children in the late bloody Battle with the Rebels to the mercy and goodnesse of Almighty God, who best knowing the Justice of Our cause, and the uprightness of Our heart to his service, and to the good and wellfare of Our People, would not suffer Us & this whole Kingdom to be made a prey to those desperate Persons, so Wee hold it Our duty still to use all possible means to remove that jealousie, and misunderstanding from Our good Subjects, which by the Industry, & subtilty of that Malignant Party which

hath brought this mischief & confusion upon the Kingdom) hath been infused into them, and to that purpose (though even those scandals are sufficiently answered by many of Our Declarations and Messages, and by Our late Protestation made in the head of Our Army, which We shall alwaies by the help of God stedfastly and solemnly observe) We shall take notice of those subtile Insinuations by which at this present (according to that observation We can make, and Information We can receive) they endeavour to poyson the hearts and corrupt the Allegiance of such of Our good Subjects who cannot so cleerely discern their malice and impostures. First, by urging and pressing that false groundlesse Imputation of Our favouring Popery, and Our employing many of that Religion now in Our Army. Secondly, by seducing Our good people to believe that this Army rayted and kept for Our necessary defence (and without which in all probability the malice of these men had before this taken Our life from Us) is to fight against, and subdue the Parliament, to take away the Priviledges thereof, and thereby to root out Parliaments, if either of which were true, We should not have the courage with an Army much greater then Ours, to hope for successe.

For

For the first, for Our Affection to that Religion, Our continuall practice, Our constant Profession and severall Protestations will satisfy all the world, against which Malice and Treason it selfe, cannot find the least probable objection, we wish from Our heart the zeale and Affection of these men to the true Protestant Religion were as apparent as Ours. For the employing men of that Religion in Our present service in the Army, whosoever considers the hardnesse and straights the malice and fury of these men have driven Us to, their stopping all passages and waies that neither men or mony might come to Us, their declaring all such to be Traitors who shall assist Us, their entertaining men of all Countries, all Religions, to serve against Us, would not wonder, if We had been very well contented to have received the service and Assistance of any of Our good Subjects who had Loyalty enough (whatsoever their Religion is) to bring them to Our succour. All men know the great number of Papists which serve in their Army, Commanders, and others, the great Industry they have used to corrupt the Loyalty and Affection of all Our Subjects of that Religion, the private promises & undertakings they have made to them, that if they would assist them

against Us, all the Lawes made in their prejudice should be repealed, yet neither the weaknesse of Our own condition, nor the other Arts uled against Us, could prevaile with Us to invite those of that Religion to come to Our succour or to recall Our Proclamation which forbad them to do so. And We are confident (though We know of some few whose eminent Abilities in command and conduct, and moderate and unfactionious dispositions hath moved Us in this great necessity to employ them in this service) that a far greater number of that Religion is in the Army of the Rebels, then in Our own. And We doe assure Our good Subjects though We shall alwaies remember the particular services which particular men have or shall in this exigent of Ours performe to Us with that grace and bounty which becomes a just Prince, yet We shall be so far from ever giving the least countenance or encouragement to that Religion, that We shall alwaies use Our utmost endeavour to suppress it, by the execution of those good & wholsome Lawes already in force against Papists, and concurring in such further remedies as the care and wisdom of Us and both Houses of Parliament shall think most necessary for the Advancement of Gods service.

For

For the second, of Our intention to make War upon Our Parliament and so to root out Parliaments. The scandall is so senselesse, when Our Accusation of a few particular Persons for particular crimes notoriously committed, adjudged by the known Lawes of the Land to be Treason, is evident, that no man can be moved with it, who doth not believe a dozen or twenty factious, seditious Persons, to be the high Court of Parliament, which consists of King, Lords, and Commons; & for the Priviledges of it, whoever doth not believe that to raise an Army to murder and depose the King, to alter the whole frame of Government & established Lawes of the Land by extemporary, extravagant Votes & resolutions of either or both Houses, to force & compell the Members to submit to the faction and Treason of a few, and to take away the Liberty and freedom of Consultation from them, to be the Priviledges of Parliament, must confesse that the Army now raised by Us is no lesse for the vindication and preservation of Parliament then for Our own necessary defence. We have often said, and We still say, that We believe many Inconveniencies have grown upon this Kingdom by the too long intermission of Parliaments, that Parliaments are the only necessary

ecessary Sovereign remedies for the growing mischiefs which time and Accidents have and will alwayes beget in this Kingdom, that without Parliaments the happinesse cannot be lasting to King or People; We have prepared for the frequent assembling of Parliaments, and will be alwayes as carefull of their just Priviledges, as of Our Life, Honour, or Interest; but that those Priviledges should extend so far as hath been lately declared, that it should not be lawfull for Us to apprehend the Lord St. John, Captain Windgate, or Captain Walton, when they came to destroy Us, because they were Members of Parliament, without the consent of that House of which they were Members, is so ridiculous, that there need no more to be said in this Argument then the giving these instances. In a word, as who ever knowes in what danger Our Person was in, on Sunday the 23 of *October*, can never beleive that the Army which gave Us Battle was raised for Our defence, & preservation; so when they consider how much the Liberty of the Subject is invaded by their Rapine & Imprisoning; and that foure parts at the least of five of the Members of both Houses are by violence driven from being present in that Councell. That the Book of Common Prayer is rejected,
and

and no countenance given but to *Anabaptists* and *Brownists*, they will easily find the pretences of care of the Protestant Religion, the Liberty of the Subject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament to be as vain and pretended, as those which refer to the safety of Our Person, and preservation of Our Posterity.

(We cannot omit the great pains and endeavour these great pretenders to Peace and Charity have taken, to raise an implacable malice and hatred between the Gentry and Commonalty of the Kingdome, by rendring all Persons of Honour, Courage, and Reputation, odious to the Common people, under the style of Cavaliers, in so much as the High-ways and Villages have not been safe for Gentlemen to passe through without violence or Affronts, and by insuling into them that there was an intention by the Commission of Array to take away a part of their Estates from them, a scandall so senselesse and impollesible that the contrivers of it well know they might with equall Ingenuity have charged Us with a purpose of introducing Turcisme or Judisme amongst them, and We hope when Our good Subjects have well weighed the continuall practises of these men to reject all offers of Treacy, and

to suppress truth, and to mislead them by bold and monstrous falsehoods, they will not think such Arts and wayes to lead to Peace and Unity. And We desire Our good Subjects of all Conditions to beleive that We hold Our Self bound no lesse to defend and protect the meanest of Our People (who are born equally free, and to whom the Law of the Land is an equall Inheritance) then the greatest Subject, and that as the wealth and strength of this Kingdome consists in the number and happinesse of Our People, which is made up of men of all Conditions, so We shall to the utmost of Our power endeavour without distinction to give every one of them that Justice and Protection which is due to them, and We doe exhort them all to that charitable and brotherly Affection one towards another, that they may be reconciled in a just duty and Loyalty to Us, which may enable Us for that Protection.

To conclude, We would have all the world know, that We shall never forget the Protestations and Vowes We have made to Allmighty God in Our severall Declarations & Messages to both Our Houses of Parliament. And We are too much a Christian to beleive that We can breake those promises, and avoyd the Justice of Heaven.

FINIS.





